

May 2001

KORUS

M O N T H L Y

Environmental Conservation in Korea

**Preserving
the past**

**Courageous Channel
travels to Japan**

KORUS

The Only Peninsula-Wide Publication for USFK Members

May 2001, Volume 30, Number 5

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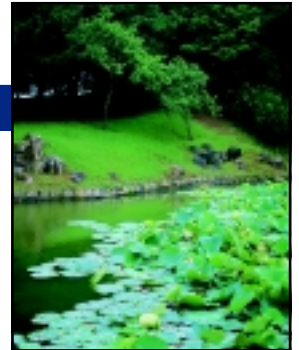
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Cover

The Eight U.S. Army begins working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service to develop an Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan to protect and respect Korea's resources.

Courtesy Photo

Page 24-27



Features



Coaching for kicks

Sgt. Bongseok Kim, 102nd Military Intelligence Battalion takes love of Tae Kwon Do to new levels, coaching the All Army Tae Kwon Do team.

Page 12

Freedom Flight

Noncombatant evacuees from around the Korean peninsula get real world NEO experience during Courageous Channel 01-1 NEO flyaway to Yokota Air Base, Japan.

Page 20-21



Fighting to preserve history

The Society for Creative Anachronisms takes a step back in the past by studying medieval and renaissances eras through realism.

Page 12

Departments & Features

News and Notes, Pages 4-7

Commander's Sensing Session, Page 8

See **KORUS** online at <http://www.korea.army.mil/pao/korus/korus.htm>

U.S. Marine Corps Forces Korea, changes command

An Honor Guard Ceremony and Change of Command Ceremony was held April 11 for Major General Jerry D. Humble, Commander of U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Korea. Maj. Gen. (select) Timothy E. Donovan replaced him as the incoming commander.

Hosted by Lt. Gen. Daniel R. Zanini, Chief of Staff for United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea and Eighth U.S. Army commander, the event was held at Knight Field, Yongsan Army Garrison, Seoul.

Maj. Gen. Humble arrived in Korea in April 1999. His next assignment will be the Commanding General of the United States Marine Corps Recruiting Command, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Quantico, Va.

Donovan's prior assignment was as Deputy Commanding General of III Marine Expeditionary Force and Commanding General, 3rd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, Okinawa, Japan. (*USFK Public Affairs*)

Getting the word out! **EUSA level journalism awards**

By Spc. Keisha Lunsford
Eighth U.S. Army Public Affairs

Friday 13th is usually looked upon as an unlucky day, but this year it was a good day for Eighth U.S. Army journalists.

An award ceremony for the 2000 Keith L. Ware competition at the EUSA level, recognizing Army journalists around the Korean peninsula, was held at Yongsan. The annual competition is sponsored every year by the Secretary of the Army to recognize professional excellence and outstanding achievement in print journalism.

"And again your words and pictures are crucial to our success," said EUSA Chief of Staff Col. James Laughlin. Army journalists help keep a good relationship between the U.S. and Korea.

Awards were also for best KATUSA publication and staff writ-

ers, which doesn't fall under a KLV category.

The EUSA Public Affairs Office and 34th Support Group Public Affairs Office staffs were recognized in several categories for their contributions. *KORUS* magazine won first place for commercial enterprise magazine, *Seoul Word* won first place for commercial enterprise newspaper and 2nd Infantry Division's *Indianhead* won for funded newspaper.

This year, there were 65 entries in 19 categories of the KLV competition across Korea.

Army journalists have been competing in the KLV awards since it was established in honor of Maj. Gen. Keith L. Ware (1915-1968), a Medal of Honor recipient for his service in World War II and died in the Vietnam War. Ware was the fourth American general killed in the Vietnam War.



Senior Airman Lanie McNeal

Working together

Pvt. Kim Son Min, Korean Special Forces assisted by Senior Airman Chris Cabano, 80th Fighter Squadron removes debris from Eun Pa Lake recently.

U.S. military members from Kunsan Air Base and the ROK army's 106th Foot Regiment and air force's 38th Tactical Fighter Group combined forces for the cleanup.

The clean up is the third combined U.S.-ROK military effort; they cleaned up the beach adjacent to Kunsan AB in July and Eun Pa Lake in September.

Besides finding items such as paper, bottles and aluminum cans troops found unusual items, including a rusted, mud-caked .22-caliber rifle.

Space A travel opens for noncommand sponsored family members

*By Spc. Keisha Lunsford
Eighth U.S. Army Public Affairs*

Military members on an unaccompanied short tour to Korea now have the opportunity to bring their family members over at a minimum cost.

Family members of non-command sponsored military members can now travel on Space Available flights to visit their loved ones in Korea, according to U.S. Forces Korea Policy Letter #027, effective March 22. The new policy was created after the Department of Defense lifted its restrictions on eligibility for air transportation military-wide.

"It's a great quality of life enhancement," said Air Force Maj. Scottie Rinehardt, Chief, USFK J1 Organizations Branch, who drafted the USFK policy on the non-command sponsored travel privileges.

Expanding the space-available travel policy to allow dependents to travel unaccompanied to their sponsor's duty location is a significant quality of life enhancement for service members stationed in Korea and commanders at all levels are encouraged to facilitate the members request.

Non-command sponsored dependents may now travel Space-A in category III if accompanied by their sponsor to and from the duty location and category V if not accompanied by their sponsor. However, dependents may not accompany their sponsor when initially reporting, because the sponsor's travel is in a duty status.

All dependents must travel with a letter endorsed by the unit and group commander or equivalent. A copy of this letter is available on the 731st Air Mobility Squadron Homepage under "Space-A Travel." USFK policy is the brigade/wing commander or headquarter staff equivalent (colonel) is the final approval authority.

Dependent visits are limited to active duty members serving an unaccompanied tour.

Even though the visitation of family members is limited to active duty members serving an unaccompanied overseas tour, they are authorized one 30-day visit per 365-day period. Extensions will not be authorized.

Family members will be limited to DoD flights to and from the U.S., but it will be the sponsor's responsibility to provide transportation to and from the arrival and departure points.

Also, this provision only allows travel from the family member's place of residence to the sponsor's duty location, said Rinehardt. It doesn't allow for travel to a location other than the sponsor's duty location.

Sponsors need to be aware of the potential non-availability of Space-A seating and plan the travel according to the



Airman 1st Class Larry DeFord

Kim, Chong-sol, 731st Air Mobility Squadron passenger service attendant, gives Lorrie Roberts, a Space-A traveler, the proper paperwork before taking a flight to Okinawa, Japan.

peaks of the Space-A seating system.

He also said the sponsor should have enough funds for commercial travel of family members back to the original point of travel, if anywhere during transit, Space-A becomes unavailable or an excessive delay occurs.

Passports are required for all family members traveling to Korea, but Visas aren't required for visits of 30 days or less.

The policy addresses various methods of providing accommodations for family members. The sponsor should utilize his chain of command, as well as check the availability of billeting, including off-post hotels before making travel arrangements.

Sponsors are also encouraged to consider any existing family medical conditions of before making requests for their visits.

Some of the conditions include pregnancy, non-routine dental care, enrollment in the Exceptional Family Member Program or other medical issues that may be of concern.

The non-command sponsored family members are encouraged to bring a complete copy of their medical records.

"The sponsor will bear sole responsibility for the health and welfare of his/her (family members) while they are visiting the Republic of Korea," according to the USFK policy.

Upon dependent arrival in Korea, sponsors must notify their unit non-combatant evacuation operations representative. Also, contact the unit rations control representative for temporary access to the commissary and exchange facilities.

Additional information for sponsors and dependents is available from the U.S. State Department at **www.travel.state.gov** and the U.S. Embassy Seoul at **www.usembassy.state.gov/seoul** about travel to Korea.

For additional information on Space-A travel, visit the 731st AMS Web page **www.osan.af.mil/otherunits/731ams.htm**. If you have questions, contact the local customer service representative.

Linguists compete during 'language olympics'

By SGT. Stephen F. Pizzini
501st Military Intelligence Brigade
Public Affairs Office

It is the desire of every competitor to reach the pinnacle of their event, to be recognized by their peers, and to have fun doing it. The fifth annual Peninsula Language Olympics held at Yongsan's Embassy Club March 30 offered Department of Defense career Korean linguists just those incentives. It was also, by Sgt. 1st Class Kang, Tae Soon's reckoning, a great way to train and encourage linguists. Kang is the 501st Military Intelligence Brigade's Command Language Program Manager, and makes him responsible for planning the Peninsula Language Olympics.

"This event is both a training opportunity and a competition," said Kang. "It's not stressful for the linguists, it's just fun."

As the overseer of the event for the first time this year, Kang decided to make some changes to make the competition a little more inclusive.

"We wanted to open the competition up for everybody, not just the lower level linguists," Kang said. "We were looking for maximum participation on all levels"

The event was expanded this year to include linguists who have achieved a higher level of proficiency with the language.

The competition hosted 27 two-person Korean-speaking teams (14 at the upper level, 13 at the lower level)



SGT. Stephen F. Pizzini

Jerrett R. Cook of the Counter Intelligence Detachment, 500th Military Intelligence Group in Japan, gives clues to his partner Senior Airman James A. Malowski, 324th Intelligence Squadron, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii during the "Password" event.

from across the Republic of Korea, as well as one team each from Japan and Hawaii. The competition tested participants in two of four functional language skill areas, listening and reading. Events included a "Jeopardy"-like game show, an impromptu speech contest and a game in which one partner would describe a word so that his or her partner could correctly guess the word, similar to the television game show "Password."

Also part of the competition was an event in which competitors watched video clips from Korean television programs and answered questions

about what they had seen and heard on the clips.

For Air Force Staff Sgt. Crystal D. O'Connor of the 303rd Intelligence Squadron at Osan Air Base, it was this part of the competition that challenged her the most.

"The TV (event) was tough to follow. There was a lot of information to get in a short time," said O'Connor.

The Peninsula Language Olympics is "a morale booster, and a confidence booster for linguists" said O'Connor.

Knowing that is worth the three months coordination it took to organize this event, said Kang.

Resource manager receives award

John Di Genio, Yongsan Garrison, Seoul, Korea, was awarded the Department of the Army Fiscal Year 2000 Resource Management Award for Outstanding Author.

During FY 2000, Di Genio was published in various professional military publications.

Di Genio's papers covered a variety of topics that include addressing the logistical concerns should there be a resumption of hostilities on the Korean peninsula, the benefits of sound operational testing and evaluation, and the role that

professional civilian resource managers will have on a modern, digitized battlefield.

"I write the papers as a means of staying current on topics of interest and concern to USFK and the Department of Defense" Di Genio said. After conducting research, sharing his views with the military community. He also believes that putting one's thoughts on paper in a concise, logically sequenced manner that leads to a defensible conclusion is key to being an effective analyst. (USFK Public Affairs)

Troop Talk with the CINC

Editor's Note: This is series of monthly articles addressing issues and concerns of military forces serving within the U.S. Forces Korea. USFK Commander, General Thomas A. Schwartz, routinely visits the soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines stationed on the Korean peninsula and conducts Sensing Sessions to receive feedback on issues ranging from military service to quality of life. The following topics were raised during recent visits. Not all issues can be corrected immediately and will require carrying them as ongoing CINC projects, with progress published monthly in this column. Other issues are awaiting responses and will be reported in future issues.

Issue: I came here command sponsored from Germany with my spouse and children. I can't get my children in the Child Development Center and I am at the bottom of the list. How do they allocated CDC spaces? Why isn't there enough day care space with the new CDC? Why is the CDC so expensive with rates varying by rank? Everything else on post is either free or by a flat rate. The cost of day care is almost enough to make it not cost effective for my spouse to work.

Response: Child care is provided on a first come, first served basis. When a waiting list exists, the following priorities for care are in effect:

1. Single and /or dual family military or civilian sponsors
2. Military/civilian sponsor with working spouse
3. All others

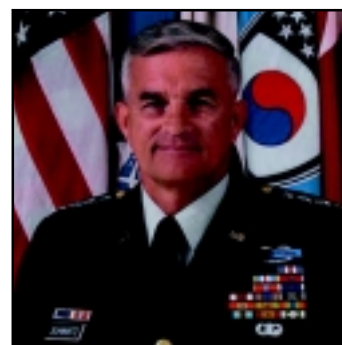
Fees have not increased in the past two years and will not increase in calendar year 2001. Fees are established in accordance with Defense Department guidelines, and the Yongsan/Area II fees are in the low range of this DoD sliding fee scale. Sliding fee scales are used throughout the military to reflect differences in total family income, that is, the ability to pay. Child care is not intended to be an income producer for the Non-Appropriated Fund system, but rather to operate at a breakeven point. The Yongsan CDC opened October 1998 and is currently configured and staffed

to accommodate 144 full day children and 20 hourly children.

We also recruit Family Child Care Providers and are always looking for more. Currently we have five certified and trained providers. These providers are allowed to care for a maximum of six children each. For a long-term fix we are working hard to expand the current facility to preclude any waiting lists. USFK is working to include a \$2.1 million wing in the 2001 submission to the ROK funded construction program. Should it be included and approved, construction would begin in 2003, with completion in 2004. Expansion would provide 90 additional spaces.

Issue: Why aren't the hours for the indoor pool conducive to the soldier's time? Why does it take seven months to get a membership to the Point when you have a 96 percent turnover rate annually?

Response: I visited the Post Indoor Pool and you are exactly right. We have changed the hours. They are changed to the following: Monday, Wednesday and Friday: 11:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday: 11:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. The Point is only so big, but not big enough to accommodate all the people requesting membership. We have a plan to double the facilities. We will begin in April. After the expansion, the membership will double and members will have a better opportunity to become members.



Gen. Thomas A. Schwartz
Commander in Chief: United Nations
Command and ROK/U.S. Combined
Forces Command
Commander: U.S. Forces Korea

Issue: Why is the sauna at Collier Field House and Trent gym broken?

Response: (Editor's Note: This is an update to a previous issue and response.) Saunas at both Collier and Trent have been repaired or replaced and are now operational. At Trent, the female sauna was rewired and the male sauna was replaced. Collier male and female Saunas were replaced and are now operational.

Issue: Can we get a post locator service?

Response: - A post locator service in a theater with 94 percent turnover would be very difficult. However, there are a couple of alternatives. For those with unit e-mail addresses, the global system provides phone numbers, e-mail addresses and unit addresses. We do have a postal locator system that a servicemember can use to find an address on anyone who has in-processed a unit mailroom. However, the system is designed to redirect mail and this added workload would delay delivery of mail to USFK personnel. The system only provides a unit address. It may be possible to provide access to base operators to accomplish this function.

Additionally, there is the post operator. Just call the operator and they can give you phone numbers if the person you are trying to reach has his number listed.

*By Pfc. Jimmy Norris
2nd Infantry Division Public Affairs*

Department of the Army Sports recognizes only one martial art — tae kwon do. While many soldiers are familiar with the sport, few know it better than Sgt. Bongseok Kim, 102nd Military Intelligence Battalion.

Recently selected as the head coach for the All Army Tae Kwon Do team, Kim's storybook success is not only the result of a lifetime of hard work and discipline, but of the ability to repeatedly turn misfortune into opportunity.

Kim's studies in the martial arts began in Miami, Fla., at the age of six at his parents' suggestion. They had immigrated to the United States from Korea in 1976, and felt it was important their son have ties to his heritage, he said.

"They worked 15-hour days and they wanted me to have someone to speak Korean with so I wouldn't lose my Korean language ability. My parents couldn't afford daycare but they knew the tae kwon do instructor and he charged them peanuts," Kim said.

Because of the arrangement between the Kim family and the instructor, Kim's training went further than the other students' one-hour blocks of instruction. Three hours a day, six days a week, Kim's world was filled with kicks, punches and blocks. By the age of 11 he'd earned his black belt, and helped to train younger students. Eventually Kim went on to own his own tae kwon do school.

"Coaching became natural after that. I learned to relate to people as far as training goes. To tell the truth, a lot of the qualities I have as an NCO come from that," he said.

Things like rank structure, the ability to follow orders and being comfortable with training people

Soldier gets kick out of coaching

were lessons learned in tae kwon do schools that applied to the Army. But for Kim, joining the Army was as much a matter of chance as it was a matter of choice.

"In 1992 my school was blown down by Hurricane Andrew. I had no insurance and the little money I had saved for college was gone because I had to pay back investors," Kim said.

Misfortune became opportunity when Kim was approached by Master Sgt. Bruce Harris, an All-Army tae kwon do coach and the only American ever to referee matches at the Olympic Games.

Harris, who knew Kim from tournaments, told him about Army benefits such as the GI Bill and the Army World Class Athlete Program.

"At the time there was no better opportunity," Kim said.

He spent two years as an infantryman at Fort Campbell, Ky, before moving on to the AWCAP.

Not surprisingly, Kim has enjoyed a great deal of success as an Army athlete. His record includes gold medals at the 1993 and 1996 All-Army Tae Kwon Do tournaments and a bronze medal at the Conseil Internationale du Sport Militaire World Tae Kwon Do Championships — a world-wide competition for military athletes.

Knee injuries forced him to give up tournament fighting in 1995 and 1996 but didn't keep him out of competition entirely. In 1998, Kim's habit of finding opportunity in his misfortunes resurfaced when he took up coaching.

"I was unable to compete, but I still wanted to be part of the sport. I also felt the need to pass on some of my knowledge," he said. Kim's first year as an assistant coach for the All-Armed Forces Tae Kwon Do team yielded the best CISM results the U.S. had ever had: two gold, one silver and three bronze medals.

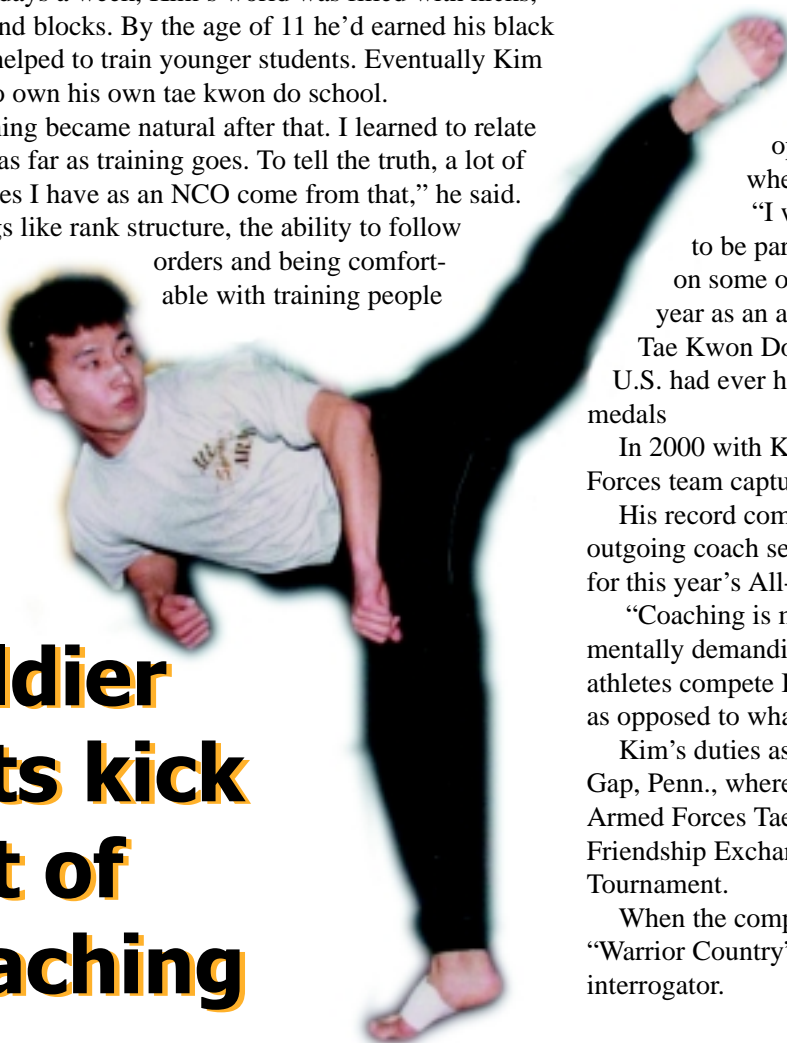
In 2000 with Kim on the coaching staff, the All-Armed Forces team captured two gold medals and one bronze.

His record combined with a recommendation from the outgoing coach secured Kim the head coaching position for this year's All-Army team.

"Coaching is my new joy," Kim said. "But it's more mentally demanding than competing. When I watch my athletes compete I have to think about what they should do as opposed to what I would do."

Kim's duties as head coach took him to Fort Indiantown Gap, Penn., where he is training his team for the All-Armed Forces Tae Kwon Do tournament, North American Friendship Exchange Tournament and the U.S. National Tournament.

When the competitions are over Kim will return to "Warrior Country" where he will resume his duties as an interrogator.





Magic Island is the outdoor area of Lotte World and offers more high speed rides, attractions and food.



EXPLORING

*Story and photos by
SSgt. Theresa McCullough*


Come rain or shine, there's always something to do at Lotte World. Just a subway ride away from Yongsan Army installation, Lotte World offers a "Magic Kingdom" feel for anyone longing for an amusement park with cute animal characters. With summer right around the corner, it is a convenient day trip for those living in Seoul and a must-see for folks with children planning to visit Seoul for a weekend.

The majority of the park is indoors, yes, indoors. Called Lotte World Adventure, the indoor area offers several fast-moving rides, including The French Revolution Roller Coaster, The Bungee Drop and The Giant Loop. There is a section for the younger children and a variety of restaurants for all tastes and budgets.


Folks can hop on the monorail and go outdoors to the Magic Island. Outdoors has more of the same high-speed rides for screams and thrills. The Gyro Drop, a 70-meter high ride that drops you in a twisting freefall at speeds of 100 kilometers looms over the park. Also outdoors is the Star Fighter, The Hydra and The Comet Express.

When you are ready for a break from the rides, there are several stages offering entertainment from singing to magic. The park is located next to the Lotte World Department Store and also includes the Lotte World Folk Museum, but that is another visit.

If you are planning to go, save some money and avoid the lines at the ticket booth by purchasing your tickets from the USO. For more information call the USO at 724-7003, or visit the Lotte World web site at <http://www.lotteworld.com>



Perry and Amanda Bright (center), enjoy the Bungee Drop at Lotte World. He is assigned to Camp Humphreys and she is assigned to Yongsan.



Lotte World offers something for everyone from rides to entertainment and food to shopping.

G LOTTE WORLD



Noncombatant evacuees load the C-130 on Osan Air Base during Courageous Channel 01-1 NEO flyaway to Yokota Air Base, Japan March 23.

Freedom Flight

*Story and photos by
Spc. Nicole C. Adams*

They've been given a taste of what it feels like. Now they can only wait and hope that it doesn't happen for real.

These people are the 59 noncombatant evacuees from around the peninsula who were selected to participate in the Courageous Channel 01-1 NEO flyaway to Yokota Air Base, Japan.

They were given the opportunity to practice the evacuation process they would go through in the case of an emergency here in Korea.

In a real-world event, family members would be contacted by their noncombatant evacuation operation warden and would gather their NEO packets consisting of birth certificates, passports and various other papers, three days worth of food and clothes and other items necessary for the estimated three days that it could take

to get the NCE's to the U.S. and gather immediately at an evacuation control center.

For this mock event, NCE's applied and 59 were chosen to make a round trip to Japan. In addition, every NCE, from all areas, was required to gather NEO packets and go to the ECC.

From the ECC, everyone was entered into the NEO tracking system, a system that registers and tracks

noncombatants throughout the NEO process, according to Tech Sgt. David Brett, Area Five NEO noncommissioned officer in charge.

NCE's were given a wristband with a number and barcode that can be scanned, quickly giving the individual's background information and location.

They then processed through the several other stations in the ECC to check medical, billeting and



A NEO warden, scans a wristband that has a barcode containing vital information to expedite the Neo process.

transportation requirements and were given instruction and demonstration on how to use the child and adult protective masks.

When all stations were complete, the flyaway individuals were briefed and boarded a bus to Osan Air Base where they were transported by a C-130 to Japan.

The processes and the gathering of the group, mostly wives along with many children, went smoothly according to most of the participants.

"We moved in orderly fashion. That's the biggest thing. It reduces one huge stressor right there," said Chaplain Capt. Timothy T. Ullmann, 51st Fighter Wing NEO chaplain.

The efficiency and timeliness with which the NCE's are moved is one of the many parts of the process that needed testing to ensure the most rapid deployment of the non-combatants.

"People here and on both ends did a lot to accommodate us. It was beneficial to both sides because we were able to have some realistic training," said Sgt. First Class (ret.) Sheila J. Ryan.

And, as Ullmann said, that training is necessary to make a real situation move effectively. "When I was growing up, I remember watching the NEO process on TV after Vietnam and everyone trying to get out of different cities. People were terrified and it didn't run very well. Practice takes a lot of guesswork out of it and some of the fear."

By the time the three-hour flight was over, the NCE's



Christine M. Sargent takes advantage of the three-hour flight to Japan to practice her bowling skills on her Game Boy.

were ready for beddown, which was set up in the family services center on Yokota AB.

And for unpracticed field persons, the sleeping arrangements were something to talk about. "The cots were cool. They were comfortable," said Elaina R. Bialke, a 6th grader at Seoul American Middle School.

But that wasn't all there was to talk about. A 6.4 magnitude earthquake hit several hours south of Yokota while the NCEs were shopping the next day.

After so much excitement, not everyone was ready to head back to Korea.

When SAMS 6th grader, Alysia MK Robinson, was asked what could be changed about the evacuation drill she said to "make it longer so we can learn more about NEO and what could actually happen."

But for the rest, their taste of an emergency situation was enough and the actuality of an event happening is not one that they are looking forward to.

"We covered almost all the bases. Purpose to find out what works and what doesn't. I wouldn't be comfortable (evacuating) but I would be more prepared." And that in itself was the main purpose of NEO according to Brett.



Michelle K. Valcourt adjusts the rice hat she bought at the 100 Yen store in Japan. The activities including shopping are an incentive for families to volunteer for NEO exercises.

Protecting Korea's environment and long history

Story by Spc. Keisha Lunsford



All photos provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service

This pond on Camp Humphreys in Pyongtaek serves as a secondary filter for the water treatment system.

Inside picture- Dan Shurtliff, NRCS soil scientist from Montana, takes samples of the soil for the Planning Level Survey in 1997.

When Earth Day was first established in 1970, issues about conserving the natural and cultural resources became more of a concern to the American citizens, but it has been a longtime priority to the military for many years.

The U.S. Forces Korea must comply with United States laws and meet the requirements of the Korean environmental laws.

As Eighth U.S. Army moves forward in the 21st century, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service plays a huge part in complying with these laws.

Last July, EUSA began developing the Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan which will be used as a reference guide for managing the installations' natural and cultural resources in Areas I, II, III and IV.

"We are trying to accomplish the EUSA mission," said John Anderson, Chief of Environmental Programs for EUSA, by implementing a good conservation management plan. He said the plan gives Koreans a chance to see what EUSA is doing to protect their natural resources.

"Within training areas and installations, there are many cultural resources such as historic buildings, graves, and religious sites that need to be protected," said James Walk of AEC. "These are the types of issues that the plan includes."

The plan is a first for EUSA, but Kunsan and Osan Air Bases already have a conservation management plan in Korea. All of the military forces in CONUS and OCONUS area are required to have these plans.

The conservation experts for the plan are two archaeologists from the Lolo National Forest in Missoula,

Montana; Charles McLeod and Jennifer Eberlien. They also worked on several AEC projects throughout the United States before this plan.

"Korea today is experiencing a high awareness of environmental issues and EUSA must demonstrate a commitment to environmental stewardship," said McLeod.

"Just because we're using the land," Anderson said, "that doesn't mean that the cultural resource is ours."

"Repeated use of training areas by soldiers maneuvering in tanks, howitzers and other combat vehicles or firing training ammunition to maintain proficiency on their weapons' systems can impact certain natural resources such as the vegetation, wildlife, soils, and water," said Walk.

"The Army will have to weigh all of these issues," said Eberlien, if a

questionable natural or cultural resource situation arises in Korea. The natural resources include plants, wildlife, and soil erosion, but the cultural resources include archaeological sites, burials, and indigenous buildings.

In getting the project rolling, environmental leaders and representatives from EUSA in all of the Areas have been working closely with experts from the USDA Forest Service and the Army Environmental Center over the past year.

For EUSA's plan, the archaeologists researched other conservation management plans and Korea's culture resources at the AEC in Aberdeen Proving Grounds before coming to Korea in September 2000.

Then the Forest Service experts incorporated comments and some direction from the EUSA Area representatives into a drafted plan. Once the plan is complete, it will help enhance the EUSA training and readiness mission.

"Never in my Forest Service career did I expect to work with old world archaeology," Eberlien said about working on EUSA's plan. "This was an excellent opportunity to see all of the four areas of EUSA."

Eberlien and McLeod had the opportunity to travel to EUSA's installations, training areas and firing ranges.

EUSA's major subordinate commands include 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat), 8th Military Police Brigade, 1st Signal Brigade, 17th Aviation Brigade, 501st Military Intelligence Brigade, 18th Medical Command, 8th Personnel Command and the 19th Theater Army Area Command. There are 32 ranges, 66 numbered or named training areas, five airfields/heliports and two airborne drop zones.

McLeod said the most common natural resources they encountered were erosion, wetlands, forest fire prevention and urban forestry. For the cultural resources, they encountered issues concerning the management of Korean graves, Korean pagodas, and stone statues.

Through the partnership of USDA Forest Service and AEC, more than 115



This is a soil profile measurement of the earth's fill material.



A group of caterpillars munches on oak leaves.



Soldiers perform training exercises in Cherokee Valley because of an agreement between EUSA and the Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) to use ROKA training lands.

Forest Service employees provided assistance to over 40 military installations. Their assistance has improved the use by military of the lands managed by the Forest Service. The Forest Service is the largest forestry research organization that manages public lands in national forests and grasslands.

According to Forest Service officials, "Forest health and monitoring methods are being adapted to recognize potential military training impacts."

For example, the lands on military installations in the United States and overseas should be maintained in the best natural condition for realistic training. Also, natural environments enhance the quality of life for military members and their families.

For training and testing purposes, the Army manages 12.5 million acres in America that contain diverse landscapes, and provide habitat for a large number of threatened and endangered species. According to the Korea Environmental Governing Standards list, there are six wildlife species tagged as being endangered.

The environmental team identified a long list of different artifacts, burial sites and other cultural issues relating to the Korean War and the past dynasties throughout the various installations in the plan's guide. **(See related story on next page)**

During the Korean War (1950-53), the Korean government told citizens to move out of their homes, so the U.S. military could occupy their towns to use as camps or bases.

Because of this, Eberlien commented, "there's probably a lot of artifacts underground." She also finds Korea very interesting and different from most places.

"In the U.S., our earliest archaeological sites are usually 12,000 years old or later," she said.

On their travels to the different

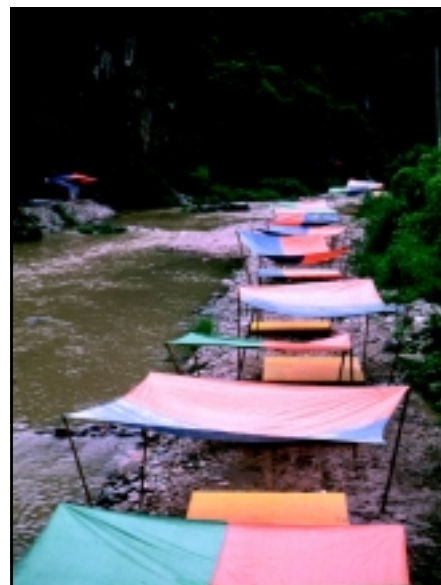
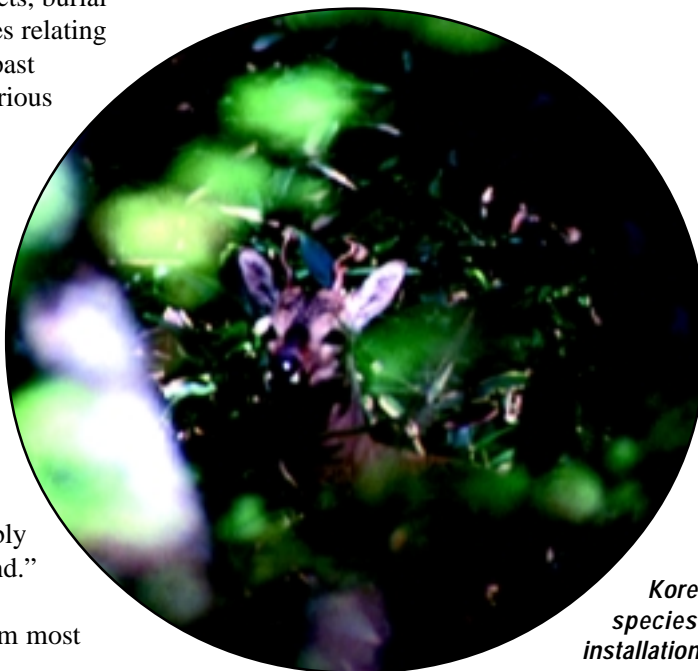
camps within EUSA, they've verified most of the findings mentioned in the guide, from erosions to the colorful plant life.

As far as the conditions of EUSA's resources, "Jennifer and I were impressed with how well EUSA has taken care of the natural and cultural resources under their stewardship," said McLeod.

The drafted plan was posted on EUSA's Intranet site for access on March 7, and distributed to the EUSA environmental staff. The site also gives an overview of Korea's history, including their land's impact from the Korean War, and the status of threatened species.

Currently, the AEC and the two archaeologists are seeking comments and more direction from EUSA to complete the plan's final draft. Between Aug. 28 and Sept. 28, Eberlien and McLeod expect to return to Korea with the final plan and help with the implementation of it.

After the final plan is complete, it can always be updated as new information becomes available.



Recreation use along streams is common throughout Area I, but it can impact areas that contain rivers or ponds.



Above- The dictyophora indusiata forma lutea is one of the most colorful fungus in Korea.

Korean water deer is one of the wild species that may be seen on Area I installations.



This photo illustrates a major change of a small stream channel in Warrior Valley with a temporary sandbag headwall. It was further damaged in the 1998 floods.

Pieces of Korea's past on EUSA

Before the Korean War, the Japanese occupied Korea for almost 36 years trying to deny their culture and anything that would remind them of their long history.

From the DMZ line to the southern part of South Korea, Eighth U.S. Army has been the leading military presence since Korea's independence with four Areas of thousands of committed service members.

EUSA leaders will soon turn to The Integrated Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan because it is a reference guide for them when handling cultural and natural resource matters. A few of these resources have been identified at the installations listed below.

Area I

Area I consists of nine installations. For Camp Bonifas, this area had the best reputation for burial sites during the Chosun Dynasty. Most of the tombs at Camp Bonifas were severely damaged in the Korean War. Also, every building within Camp Red Cloud was built after the Korean War so there are no historical resources.

But there is a high possibility that additional cultural resources might exist within the perimeters of the camps Casey, Hovey and Castle, such as the Chosun Dynasty burial sites. In

the hilly areas surrounding these camps could contain ancient fortresses or tombs from the Three Kingdom's Period (first century B.C. to seventh century A.D.)

Area II

In the Yongsan Garrison area, the current Main Post was used as housing for Japanese soldiers, while the South Post was used as the headquarters for the Japanese army. The U.S. Army occupied the post after the liberation of Korea in 1945. The survey by Pangaea reported a total of 219 indigenous buildings, in which they are regarded as significant Japanese structures. Only 18 of the 219 buildings remain as the original red brick buildings. The current EUSA Headquarters building is one of them. Also, the Japanese built Camp Market during the 1930s. The Japanese forces also built an underground storage there as a supply facility and arsenal.

Area III

The U.S. Army has occupied Camp Humphreys since 1951, in which it covers 1,100 acres. There is one gravesite and six Japanese bunkers. In the Pyongtaek Command Post Exercises Area, seven graves were identified and another Japanese

bunker which branches out underground. It is still in good shape and used for military exercises.

At Camp Long, there was a small village in that area when the camp was established in 1954. A number of potteries and fragments of ceramic wares, and roof tiles indicate a possible existence of buried resources.

Area IV

Located on 200 acres within the city of Taegu, Camp Henry was first established as a Japanese military base with the headquarters of the 22nd Brigade of the Japanese Army.

For Camp George, originally established by the Japanese, there are none of the original buildings remaining with one exception. There is a column for the entrance and the fence of building 3210, which was built as a shrine.

Camp Walker was known to occupy former farming villages. The Japanese Army used this campsite as an airfield.

In the city of Pusan, Hialeah Compound was formerly used as a horse race track during the Japanese occupation. Three Buddhist sculptures were also identified at the camp.

(Information compiled by the USDA Forest Service and the Pangaea, Inc.)



Mark Cleveland of the Army Environmental Center inspects water quality and erosion control structures at Camp Eagle in Wonju, Korea.

Fighting to Preserve the Past

Story and photos by Spc. Edgar Gonzalez

Driving past the Burger King on Yongsan's South Post on my way to cover a story at 121 General Hospital, I noticed a big dust ball hovering over a bunch of knights who were attacking each other with swords. I couldn't stop because I had an appointment to meet, but I made sure to investigate this curious scene on my way back. Maybe they also had free food?

This was my first introduction to the Society for Creative Anachronism, an international medieval and renaissance reenactment group and historical society. After seeing their detailed costumes, watching their bona fide fighting and listening to them talk, it became clear that the SCA had much more to offer than free food.

"The fighting usually attracts people first," said Laila L.W. Morley, a family member from Yongsan. "But they find so many other reasons to stay."

This is because the time period they study and reenact features such a phenomenal range of activities, philosophies, foods, arts and sciences.

Among the things current members here have taken an interest in are sewing, calligraphy, grooming, cooking and making clothing and armor.


"We are a historical society," said Morley. "We study whatever existed about any culture which influenced present-day central Europe."

The Korean chapter of the SCA is the Stronghold of Warriors Gate. It is made up of about 30 to 35 U.S. military-related people from all over the Peninsula. They meet every Sunday afternoon at the park next to the Burger King I first saw them at.

"It made my tour here so much more enjoyable," said Staff Sgt.

David L. Smith, a platoon sergeant with Bravo Company, 2nd Engineers, Camp Casey. "Casey can be a tough place to work, so this was a wonderful way to spend my time and meet people."

"I joined for the fighting, but I stayed for the camaraderie."



Mark Colwell (left) and Doug Mahanke practice medieval fighting techniques during a Society of Anachronism Tournament in Yongsan.

he said.

Sgt. Arik Tennell, the battalion reenlistment noncommissioned officer for the 44th engineers, had a similar reaction.

"I saw it on television," he said, "so I came, suited up in armor, and I loved it. It was really exciting trying not to get hit by the guy while trying to hit him. I was pretty awkward, though."

Smith tried to assure him by asking him to smack his helmet with a sword as hard as he could. Tennell swung lightly at first, and Smith told him to do it harder—he'd be okay. After doing so, he realized how safe the armor is.

There are very strict safety guidelines the fighter and his armor must pass before he is allowed to fight.

"You tweak your armor until it fits you and your style," said Smith. "I have 80 lbs. of steel around me. This means that though I move a little slower, I can sustain more hits."

The fighting is based on integrity. There are no referees. If you get hit on your arm, you continue to fight without that arm. If you lose your legs, you fight on your knees.

"We study and recreate the best of the Middle Ages," said Smith. "This



Elise Dee helps her husband, Brian, fasten his gorget (throat armor). Fighters are required to wear armor that will protect them from possible injury.



Colorfully dressed members of the Society of Creative Anachronisms applaud fighters during a tournament held at Yongsan.

means chivalry and personal honor are more important than strength and success. You take your blows when you are supposed to."

This same fidelity isn't limited to the fighting.

"I'm into cooking," said Morley. "The food had a lot more spices than you'd think. It's a blast tracking them down for recipes that sometimes end up almost too rich and flavorful."

She has also tried her hand at embroidery, though with admittedly less success.

"They took just as much pride in presentation as they did in anything else," she said. "It's hard, enriching and fun to pay so much attention to the details of these beautiful things."

"I've always had a passion for history," said Smith. "I like to learn by engaging in the subject. It brings history to life."

Members definitely engage in their subject. They study a role of their choice, and they recreate it to the best of their abilities. They assume the names, accents, clothing and even temperaments characteristic to their area of interest.

Morley, Lady Constance, behaves and is treated like in accordance with her title. Smith (Dyffid McLewis) studies 12th Century Scotland, before William Wallace's efforts to liberate Scotland from the English, inspiring the movie *Braveheart*. When in character, he, accordingly, isn't very fond of the English.

"It's some of the most fun I've ever had," he said. "People in the SCA are very charitable and open."

And there are a lot of them spread around many different kingdoms around the world. "At 125,000 strong, the SCA would be the 6th largest standing army in the world," he said.

Most U.S. military installations have an SCA group nearby, allowing people to continue enjoying it after they leave Korea.

"It's too bad I didn't start this sooner," said Tennell. "But I will definitely going to continue with it after I get back to America."

He then put his helmet on and said on his way to another round of practice, "And while I'm still here, I'm going to take as much advantage of this as I can."

For more information about the Society of Creative Anachronisms check out their website at www.sca.org

Every month the KORUS staff travels throughout the peninsula searching for stories to spark our readers' interest. Inevitably, many individuals who are vital to the U.S. Forces Korea mission will be left out of our coverage, but occasionally a few will be given the chance to...

Represent USFK

Compiled by Spc. Keisha Lunsford and Cpl. Kim, Chan Hee

Spc. Torres Ricard, Armament and Electrical Support on the AH64 Apache Helicopter, has been stationed at Camp Eagle for five months with the 1-6 Cavalry D Troop.

Hometown: Long Beach, Calif.

What do you like most about

Korea? "The food, the people and the large cities and towns."

What is your job within the unit and what do you like about it?

"(68X) Armament & Electrical on AH64. Loading hellfires, rockets and 30mm rounds is our main objective so the unit can deliver steel down range."

What is your unit's mission? "Provide timely and effective aircraft maintenance and supporting operations, allowing the squadron to place steel on target on time."



Cpl. Kim, Chan Hee

Spc. Torres Ricard

Who is the person you respect most in your unit?

"The NCOs. For they are the foundation of the units missions and welfare of soldiers."

How long have you been working for/with the military and where have you served?

"I have been in for thirteen months and served at Fort Sill and Fort Campbell, Ky., 'Air Assault' and Fort Eustis, Va."

What is your dream duty station? "Fort Campbell, Ky."

What is the most interesting thing you have seen or done while in Korea? "The driving. This place is pretty wild plus the cars are funny of what I've seen."

Your parting shot? "Enjoy what you can. Because you're here for a year, experience what Korea has to offer."

Spc. Gentry Harper, mechanic for the Eighth U.S. Army Motorpool, has been stationed at Yongsan Army Base for almost a year.

Hometown: Athens, Ga.

What do you like most about

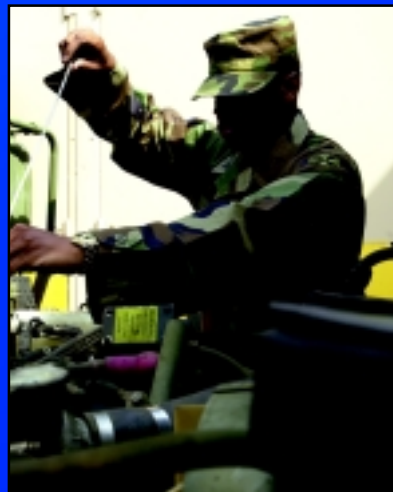
Korea? "The best thing I like about Korea is the extra time that you have to study because you don't have to worry about your friends back in the states distracting you. Your friends aren't here with you."

What is your job within the unit and what do you like about it?

Harper is a mechanic for the EUSA Motorpool, who fixes tactical vehicles, such as LMTV's and Hmrv's. "I like working on vehicles and when I get done, I feel like I've accomplished one more thing that needed to get done."

What is your unit's mission? "My unit's mission is to keep the unit rolling."

Who is the person you respect most in your unit? EUSA First Sgt. Frank Morning. He is the first sergeant



Spc. Keisha Lunsford

Spc. Gentry Harper

for his unit. "I respect him the most because he tells it like it's going to be and he doesn't beat around the bush."

How long have you been working for/with the military and where have you served? "I've been in the military since September 1999. And I've only been to Fort Jackson, S.C. for basic and advanced individual training, so this (Korea) is my first duty station."

What is your dream duty station? "My dream duty station would be 'Schofield Barracks, Hawaii."

What is the most interesting thing you have seen or done while in Korea? "I think the most interest-

ing thing that I've done was ride the public transportation because they (bus drivers) don't wait until you pay for your ride. They just take off while you're still standing."

Your parting shot: "Korea is not really a bad place, but it's what you do to make your time go by faster, and what you don't do to make your time go by slower."